PRICE THREE CENTS.

HOSTILITIES CEASE.

ARRANGING AN ARMISTICE.

THE SULTAN GRANTS THE REQUEST OF HIS FRIEND THE CZAR.

TURKISH COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD ORDERED TO CEASE ACTIVE OPERATIONS-A FORT-

NIGHT'S TRUCE PROBABLE-AMBASSA-DORS OF THE POWERS IN CON-

STANTINOPLE BUSY ON FRESH PROPOSALS.

Constantinople, May 19.-The following official statement was published this evening. After briefly reciting the Turkish side of the war up to the battle of Domoko, it says:

"The Czar sent the Sultan a special telegram expressing his sincere sentiments, confirming the pacific views of the Powers and appreciating the success of the imperial troops. The capture of Domoko forming the natural limit of the defensive operations, and the Government being desirous of giving fresh proof of its pacific intentions, the Cabinet decided, and its decision was confirmed by an irade, to cease hostilities upon conditions to be arranged by the respective commanders. The conditions of peace, following the armistice, will assure the future rights and dignity of the Imperial Government, the frontiers of Turkey and the preservation of general

peace. It is believed that a fortnight's armistice will

be arranged. Berlin, May 19 .- The "Frankfort Zeitung" today says that, on receipt of the Czar's dispatch, the Sultan, before conferring with the Council of Ministers, telegraphed to Edhem Pacha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, ordering him to stop the further advance of the Turkish troops operating against the Greeks, and also replied to the dispatch of the Czar, saying he was happy to fulfil his wish.

Paris. May 19.-It was semi-officially announced this evening that the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople are drafting counter-proposals to the reply received to their last note to the Turkish Government. These counterproposals will serve as the basis for the preliminaries of peace. The latter will be discussed and settled by the Powers and the Turkish Government, the latter having requested their mediation.

Turkey demands as a condition of armistice that all Turkish territory in Epirus shall be evacuated and the bridges over the Arta neutralized.

London, May 20.-The correspondent of "The Daily Mail" at Athens says that Emperor William telegraphed the German Ambassador at Constantinople on Tuesday to obtain an immediate audience with the Sultan and to press him strongly to agree to an armistice.

"The Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Constantinople says the Sultan has stated to Baron stantinople says the Sultan has stated to Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, that he is willing to modify the terms of peace, which were formulated under the pressure of irritation at fresh Greek attacks in Epirus.

HOISTED THE WHITE FLAG. ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE ARMIES OF GREECE AND TURKEY-GREEK LINES REFORMING.

Athens, May 19.-A dispatch received here from Lamia, dated 10 o'clock this morning, announces that the white flag has been hoisted between the armies of Greece and Turkey, and that Crown Prince Constantin has been authorned to suspend hostilities with the view of concluding arrangements for an armistice.

An official bulletia issued says: "The Turks attacked the army of the Crown Prince the moment it reached the line of the Othrys Range. The 4th Infantry Regiment was dislodged from the inhabitants are precipitately evacuating Lamia. The Eastern squadron has been ordered to proceed to Stylis, on the north coast of the Guif of Lamia, and there to land Colonel Vassos and his troops. General Smolenski has been ap-pointed General of Brigade, commanding the First Division."

A panic prevails at Lamia owing to the report that the criminals will be released from the jails, while the arrival of the troops during the night increased the general feeling of terror. The army of the Crown Prince has reforme

on the Othrys Mountains and will be reinforced by General Smolenski's brigade and the troops dispatched to the front from Athens yesterday. The Minister of the Interior, M. Theotokis, has gone to Stylis.

M. Ralli, on behalf of the Government, has give notice to the Crown Prince of the conditions of the armistice concluded at Arta, upon the

basis of a mutual occupation of the ante-bellum

basis of a mutual occupation of the ante-benum positions, adding:
"Impart these conditions to the commanders of the Turkish forces; declare that from this mo-ment you suspend hostilities and will only re-sume them in the event of an attack; disclaim all responsibility for any violation of the arm-istice, and invite the Turkish commanders to suspend all hostility."

A telegram received here at midnight an-nounces the arrival of General Smolenski at Lamia, where his presence exerts a calming influence upon the population. Constantinople, May 19 -- A dispatch from

Lamia says that the bulk of the Greek Army now occupies Phurka and the Crown Prince is at Taratza, near Lamia.

THE SULTAN CONGRATULATES EDHEM. THE TURKISH COMMANDER HOISTS THE CRES-CENT OVER CAPTURED DOMOKO.

Constantinople, May 19.-The Sultan has telegraphed his congratulations to Edhem Pacha and the Turkish troops, and asked him for a list

vance to Domoko, in order that he may reward Edhem Pacha telegraphs that the Turkish camp has been transferred to Domoko, where

he has hoisted the Ottoman flag.

Ahmed Pacha telegraphs that after the defeat at Prevesa the Greeks left two hundred corpses on the field, although they took many away by

GREEKS CAPTURE ANOTHER STEAMER. THIS TIME IT IS AN AUSTRIAN MAIL STEAMER WITH TURKS ON BOARD,

Constantinople, May 19.-The Austrian mail steamer Minerva, bound from Constantionple to Volo, has been captured by a Greek vessel and towed to Orel, on the north shore of Chalcis.

The Minerva had on board seventy-two Turkish seamen and the newly appointed Kalmak-han of Volo.

FELL FIGHTING FOR GREECE.

THE ITALIAN DEPUTIES EULOGIZE SIGNOR FRATTI, WHO DIED AT DOMOKO.

Rome, May 19.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the President, Signor Villa, read a dispatch from Ricciotti Garibaldi, the leader of the Italian volunteers in Greece, announcing that Signor Fratti, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and one of the Italian volunteers, had been killed in a brilliant fight, in which the Garibaldian column played a great and noble part. The President then pronounced a eulogy of Signor Fratti, during which he said that the late Deputy died for the great cause of the independence of a nation. His remarks were greeted with cheers,

Many of the Deputies and the Minister of Public Works, Signor Prinetti, in the name of the Government, pronounced similar eulogies of the Italian volunteer.

London, May 19.-A dispatch from Rome says that Signor Fratti, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, was killed, and that Signor Cipriant, the Italian Socialist leader, was wounded in the fighting at Domoko on Tuesday, | was not nearly as high as it is now."

in which the Foreign Legion, to which they be-

longed, took part.

A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Rome says that Ricciotti Garibaldi telegraphs that sixty Garibaldians were wounded and ten killed at

The fighting referred to in the dispatch may mean the engagement during the retreat from Domoko of the Greek vanguard, which included the Foreign Legion. The latter, according to a dispatch received at Athens last night from Lamia, came in contact with the Turks, who were executing a flanking movement. Major Varatassi, the Greek officer commanding the Foreign Legion, was mortally wounded.

THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM HAS SPOKEN. IT IS THE WILL OF ALLAH, HE SAYS, THAT THES-

SALY BE REUNITED TO TURKEY. London, May 20 .- According to a dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Vienna, the "Tageblatt"

says: "The Sultan has consulted the Sheik-ul-Islam, who has declared it to be the will of Allah that Thessaly should be reunited to Turkey. Should he act upon this religious prompting it may be extremely difficult for the Powers to prevent his purpose from being carried out."

TO HAMPER GERMAN EMIGRATION.

AN EFFORT TO TURN THE TIDE FROM THIS COUNTRY.

Berlin, May 19 .- The Reichstag to-day passed the Emigration bill. It becomes operative on April 1, Later, the Reichstag passed the Oleomargarine

bill by a vote of 186 to 101. The Emigration bill provides that the special permission of the imperial Chancellor, with the assent of the Bundesrath, is required for the transport of nan emigrants, and this can only be obtaine German emigrants, and this can only be obtained by German subjects or German companies having business with German territory. The Radicais op-posed the bill, on the ground that the new regula-tions would be used to direct emigration to South America, where it is more under the influence of the German authorities, and also on the ground that the new regulations may be used to hamper emigration to the United States, where the emi-grants escape official German influence.

OSCAR WILDE RELEASED FROM PRISON.

HE WILL NOT HIDE, BUT WILL ENGAGE AGAIN IN LITERARY WORK.

London, May 19.-Oscar Wilde, who was sennced on May 25, 1895, with Taylor, a companion, to two years' 'mprisonment at hard labor, after been convicted of immoral practices, was released from prison this morning. Wilde, who seemed to be enjoying robust health, goes to Paris immediately; but he proposes to return to this city and engage in literary work. He says he does not intend to hide, and that he will write over his own

signature.
"The Pall Mail Gazette" this afternoon says that one of the first acts of Wilde on regaining his freedom was to refuse \$1,000 (\$5,000) for a story of his prison experiences.

SLAUGHTERING NATIVES IN AFRICA.

FRENCH EXPEDITION USING SWORD AND TORCH IN THE NEGRO COUNTRY.

Guinea Coast, May 19.-An expedition presumably French, as French officers and men actively took part in it, has captured and burned of Wa-Wa, in the Boussa country. One men were killed and 200 were made pris-

JAPAN AND THE NEW TARIFF.

RETALIATORY MEASURES TALKED OF-HOPING FOR BEITER TERMS.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday from

Tokio, says: "The American tariff bill provokes serious complaint throughout Japan. It is strongly expressed in memorials to the Government from leading merchants and producers. The petition of the United Chambers of Commerce urges the abrogation of the most favored nation clause in the treaty and proposes the imposition of heavy duties on American goods. The expediency of discontinuing imports from the United States is dis cussed in the press and at public meetings, and the substitution of Russian kerosene for Ameri-can is under consideration, as is also the disuse of American wheat, cotton, and iron wares. Im-mediate retailatory measures are demanded in mediate retaliatory measures are demanded many quarters but the most influential journals treat the subject with moderation, expressing the hope that the sense of justice hitherto invariably displayed toward Japan by the American Government and people will still prevail and lead to an adjustment of duties on a liberal and rational

PINGREE WANTS A MILLION MORE.

UNLESS THE LEGISLATURE GETS THAT SUM FROM CORPORATIONS HE WILL CALL AN EXTRA SESSION.

Lansing, Mich., May 19.-Governor Pingree said to-day that if the members of the Legislature want to get through and go home the last of May, as contemplated, they must first pass a law to get at least a million deliars more out of corporations. Otherwise he will call an extra session.

GAS TRUST BILLS KILLED.

CORPORATION LEGISLATION AT THE CAPITAL OF

ILLINOIS. Springfield, Ill., May 19.-The Gas Frontage bill

and the Gas Consolidation bill, the measures in the passage of which the Chicago Gas Trust was supposed to be heavily interested, failed in the State Legislature to-day, both bills being killed in the Senate

A new street railroad bill was introduced in the State Legislature to-day by Senator Littler, of Springfield. He says that it is a product of the Springfield Railway, and that Yerkes, the Chicago Street Railway man, has nothing to do with it. The new bill, unlike the noted Humphrey bill, The new bill, unlike the noted rainburg which was defeated last week, does not directly extend existing franchises fifty years. It simply authorizes the various cities to do so at will, thereby enabling each city to make its own bargain with the street railway corporations.

On the news that the Gas Consolidation bill had falled to pass the Senate in Illinois, the bears yes-terday attacked Chicago Gas on the New-York terday attack.

Stock Exchange and knocked it down-two points.

It was stated by Chicago Gas Company officials that if the bill failed on reconsideration the courts would be applied to.

* THE BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HOME Pittsburg, May 19.-The most important of the

May anniversaries of the Northern Baptists began this morning when President H. K. Porter, of this city, called the American Baptist Home Mission Society to order for its sixty-fifth annual meeting. About one thousand delegates from all parts of North America were in their seats when the convention opened. After bidding the delegates welcome he briefly referred to the offer of John D. Rockefeller to give \$25,000 to clear the society from debt if a similar amount was raised before June 1. 1897. Mr. Porter said that while the amount was not yet in hand it would be before the date named. The report of the Executive Board stated that the fiscal year ending May 31, 1897, had been the most perplexing in the history of the society. The year began with a debt of \$86,245 41, and with a scale of expenditures considerably in advance of the anticipated receipts. No new work of importance was visable. The new plan of co-operation with the white and colored Baptists of the South, which went into effect in 1895-'96 in North Carolina and Alabama, had been extended to South Carolina and Virginia with happy and beneficial results. The number of churches aided by gifts and loans during the year was ninety-one

LOSS CAUSED BY THE FLOOD.

IT IS ESTIMATED AT \$13,500,000, LESS THAN IN MANY PREVIOUS YEARS.

St. Louis, May 19.—A dispatch to "The Republic" from New-Orleans says: "It is thought there will be no further damage done by the overflow. The losses in Louisiana are estimated at \$1,750,690. in Mississippi at \$8,500,000 and in Arkansas at \$4,250,-000, or a total of \$13,500,000, not as serious a loss as in many previous years of overflow, when the river

THE ATTACK ON DOMOKO.

HOW THE BATTLE OF MONDAY WAS FOUGHT.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF EDHEM PACHA'S ARMY MADE WITH GALLANTRY AND BRAVELY MET BY THE GREEKS.

Turkish Headquarters, before Domoko, May 17 (delayed in transmission) .- A great battle, fought well into the night, and the most important of the war, is now ended. The combat, can be described as indecisive. The fighting raged from early morning until long after dark, and when the last dropping shots were passing over the field the advantage did not appear to rest with either side. The Greeks maintained their positions and acquitted themselves so well as to earn the hearty praises of the Turks. They resisted with stubborn endurance the determined attacks of the Ottoman troops throughout the livelong day and still held their intrenchments at nightfall. The Turks made a supreme effort late this evening, but it was met with the utmost bravery upon the part of the Greeks and failed. The losses of the Turks were heavy. The left division of the Turks was engaged from 9 o'clock in the morning, and appears to have succeeded in forcing back the Greek right wing. TURKS MOVE FORWARD TO BATTLE.

The Turkish troops were in movement at an early hour, and most of the divisions left Pharsalos at dawn, led by the Circassian cavalry, which acted as skirmishers during the earlier part of the engagement. The real fighting began about 11 o'clock. The Turks encountered a

squadron of Greek cavalry occupying as an advance post a village on the plain before Domoko. After a sharp exchange of shots between the Turkish and Greek cavalrymen the Greek squadron retired from the village under fire and retreated toward Domoko. This preliminary skirmish was the signal for t.e Greeks to prepare all along their line to receive the Turkish

attack. The scene at that hour was really magnificent The weather was everything which could be desired for a battle, and it would be difficult to imagine anything more attractive than the sight presented by the two divisions of the Turkish Army as they deployed in fine order upon the plain, their red fezes and glittering arms forming a bright contrast to the dark-blue uniforms and background of the hills and plains. One of the Turkish divisions was led by its bands of music, and the troops moved forward as if on parade.

The Greeks had established siege guns on the summits of the hills around Domoko, and these pieces opened the engagement with a welldirected fire upon the massed battalions of Turks advancing from the foot of the hills. Although the Greek artillery was admirably handled, it had no material effect in checking the Turkish advance.

Suddenly, at a given word of command, the Turkish troops, instead of keeping straight ahead in the direction of Domoko, deployed in fine order to the right and took up a position behind a hill, where they waited while the wings of the Turkish Army completed their forward movements. Then followed a period of suspense, during which the Turks steadily took up the positions assigned to them, and at last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Turkish artillery, to the great relief of the Ottoman troops, opened fire upon the enemy. The Greek guns replied with great precision and a pretty artillery duel was the result, both sides exchanging shellfire for about an hour, with no very great result, so far as could be seen, on either side, although both Turks and Greeks lost a number

of men, killed and wounded. Toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon Nechat Pacha, who commanded the advance on the Greek positions, ordered the infantry brigade user rifles to advance. The bugles sounded and, with commendable sk bugles sounded and, with commendable skill, taking advantage of every inequality of ground, the skirmishers, little by little, by pretty rushes, halts for firing, followed by more rushes forward to other positions of vantage, crept up to the first position held by the Greeks. The spitter-spattering of the fire of the skirmish line was answered by a long grinding ratite of musketry from the Greek intrenchments, forming a long line which was well held by the Greek infantry and which commanded the approach from the plain. from the plain.

The preliminaries over, a terrific combat be tween the opposing forces began. The skirmishers increased the rapidity of their fire. The main

BATTLING IN GRIM EARNEST.

bodies of the Turkish troops advanced, their forward movements being covered by the fire of ten Turkish batteries of artillery. Soon the engagement was general, the grinding rattle of the rifles increased in fury, the booming of the field-pieces became general, bullets whistled in showers across the plain, and shells burst on every side, little white clouds of smoke marking

every side, little white clouds of smoke marking the spots where the shrapnel sheils exploded.

The guns of the Greeks were splendidly almed and succeeded in putting one Turkish piece out of action; but the Turkish artillerymen revenged themselves by plumping a shell into a Greek caisson in the rear of one of the enemy's batteries. This caisson was filled with ammunition and it promptly blew up. The effect of the explosion was extraordinary. An immense white cloud rose suddenly from the Greek battery and this was followed by a dull report, showing that a number of Greeks, in all probability, had been placed hors de combat by the explosion. This caused the Turkish gunners to shout with joy and wave their fezes wildly in the air, the discovery that they had blown up a Greek caisson seeming to cause them more delight than the dropping of a shrapnel shell in the Greek intrenchments.

During this artillery duel, which was really diabolical in its ferocity, the main bodies of the Turkish infantry opened fire at long range in order to discover the positions occupied by the

diabolical in its ferocity, the main bodies of the Turkish infantry opened fire at long range in order to discover the positions occupied by the enemy. The Greeks were not long in replying. No sooner did the Turkish commander "feel" the enemy accurately than he pushed forward his irregular troops for the attack. The latter advanced with great spirit, and in the face of a hot fire, drove the Greeks from several of their advanced intrenched positions.

FIERCE FIGHTING AS NIGHT DREW ON. But, if the fighting had been gallant and desperate on both sides up to the present, it was still more so from this 'ime on. The firing on both sides became really terrific. Both Greeks and Turks realized the importance of achieving decisive results before nightfall. The sun was getting near the horizon, and there was no telling what might happen during the night. Therefore the cannonading and rifle fire increased in

Eventually, however, night advanced and na-Eventually, however, night advanced and nature seemed sternly to bid the combat cease, and toward 9 o'clock the Greeks, having gallantly held their intrenchments against superior forces, and having given proof of the greatest courage, deserving of all praise, began to slacken their fire. The firing of the Turks at the same time also abated, and soon the deafening rattle of war smothered down into a few dropping shots here and there about the hills and plains, and eventually silence reigned once more over plain and hill. plain and hill.

While the main fight was in progress there was a strong movement forward of Turkish troops belonging to the Ottoman right, who had been instructed to outflank the Greek left. But been instructed to outliank the Greek left. But the Turkish commander at that point was too slow and he allowed a whole division to be stopped by a few Greek batteries, which inflicted heavy loss upon the Turkish forces. On the other hand, the Turkish artillery on the left of the Ottoman line, which had been pushed for-ward by way of the mountains, succeeded in forcing back the Greek right nearly to Domoko. forcing back the Greek right hearly to Domoko. But, taking it all in all, and allowing for the greater numbers of the Turks, the battle re-flected the greatest credit upon the Greeks, and certainly was in no way discreditable to the

PASSENGERS via Pennsylvania Lines take 234
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Cab to Windsor Hotel, 5th Avenue.—Advt.

5th Ave.—Advt.

TRUSTED MESSENGER GONE.

ABOUT \$20,000 OF A BOSTON BANK WENT WITH HIM.

Boston, May 19 .- Albert M. King, a messenger of the Boylston National Bank, at Washington and Essex sts., is missing, together with about \$20,000 in cash and a \$10,000 United States certificate, not negotiable except between banks King started for the Clearing House at 10:15 o'clock this morning to settle the balance standing there against the bank, and on the way, according to instructions, transacted other business involving something like \$45,000. As he did not return to the bank by 1 o'clock

officials grew anxious and made a search for him, and also called on the police for aid. Deputy Superintendent Burrow and Chief Inspector Watts at once sent telegrams to New-York, Montreal and all the large cities in New-England, giving a description of King and asking the police to look out for him. King has been employed at the Boylston Bank

about two years, coming highly recommended, and his honesty was never questioned. He has carried as much as \$100,000 of the bank's money at a time on previous occasions, and has never lost a dollar. He lived with his father, who is employed by the South End National Bank, at No. 63 Beale-st., Wollaston, When he left the bank this morning for the

Clearing House the balance against the bank was \$15,590 71. To pay this there was given him an order on the Union National Bank, on State-st., for \$25,000, the balance to be returned to the Boylstor, Bank. Besides this King was instructed to go to the Freeman's National Bank, at No. 64 Summer-st., and collect \$20,000, which he was to carry to the National Bank of Commerce, in the Sears Building, at Court and Washington sts., and pay in there.

A part of his directions King carried out faithfully. All business at the Clearing House is ordinarily finished by noon, and the messenger who does not return by 12:30 is likely to rouse suspicion. At the Boylston Bank Cashier D. S. Waterman waited until 1 o'clock before he decided that King should be looked after. Then he called up the Bank of Commerce, and was told that the messenger had not been there to-day. Mr. Waterman immediately informed Chief Inspector Watts.

Officers of the bank squad soon learned that King had appeared at the Freeman's Bank and drawn the \$20,000 which he was to pay at the Bank of Commerce. About half an hour later he called at the Union Bank, where he obtained \$25,000-\$15,000 in cash and a United States certificate for \$10,000. It was about 11:30, as near as the officers can ascertain, when Kins reached the Clearing House. He paid over the \$15,000 in cash which he had received from the Union Bank, and in order to balance the ac-count had to take \$590 71 from the \$20,000 which he should have paid to the Bank of Com-

nearly as can be figured, King had in his pocket, when he left the Clearing House, \$20,000, minus the \$590.71 which he paid to the Clearing House and the \$10,000 certificate. Had he so chosen, he might have gone to any bank on the second known, and, as a matter of accommodation to the Boylston Bank, could have obtained cash for the certificate. Whether or not this was done cannot be learned to-night. Although the police have been actively work-ng on the case nothing has been learned up

to a late hour of the missing messenger's where In the telegrams sent broadcast by the polic King is described as nineteen years old, five feet eight inches tall, weight 145 pounds, thin faced, of light complexion, with light hair. He was

dressed in a brown suit of clothes, and wore a brown derby hat.

President Charles Torrey, of the Boylston
Bank, telephoned King's father, who went to
the bank and gave all the aid he could in locat-

SENATOR EARLE'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

LITTLE HOPE OF RECOVERY EXPRESSED BY

HIS PHYSICIAN. Columbia, S. C., May 19 (Special).-United States Senator Joseph H. Earle was in a critical condition at 11 o'clock to-night. His brother, who is his physician, expresses little hope. He says that if the Senator does not rally to-morrow the end will be only a question of a few hours.

TO STUDY ORIENTAL FINANCE. .

SHAVER SENATORS TO VISIT CHINA AND JAPAN. Boles, Idaho, May 19.-Ex-Senator Dubols and Senators Cannon and Pettigrew will sail July 2 for China and Japan. It is understood they go to study the financial question from the Oriental

standpoint. THE ANTI-TRUST LAW ATTACKED.

HALT CALLED IN THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

THE COAL TRUST. Albany, May 19 (Special).-The anti-trust legislaion, which received the approval of Governor Black scarcely a week ago, is worthless in the opinion of some eminent lawyers. So, at least, it would seem from some paper served on Attorney-General Hancock to-day. The papers related to the suit brought by Mr. Hancock last week against several coal-carrying railroads, which were alleged to belong to a Coal Trust. Judge Chester, of the Supreme Court, who issued the order for the taking of testimony on the complaint, was visited at Monticello. Suilivan County, last night by John B. Kerr, general counsel of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and asked for an order staying the taking of evidence until argument could be heard as to why

the order made by him should not be vacated.

Judge Chester declined to issue the order applied for, but granted an order to the Attorney-General to

show cause before him on May 27, in Albany, why the stay should not be granted. The papers submitted to Judge Chester by Mr. Kerr were received by Mr. Hancock to-day. He found that the coal companies attack the validity of the new Anti-Trust law and say that it does not authorize such an examination of the presidents of the coal roads as is provided for in the order pre-viously issued by Judge Chester, with reference to any illegal acts or combinations which are alleged to have been entered into prior to May 7, 1897, the statutes of 1893 and 1896 relating to fliegal combinations having been specifically repealed by the act of

It would appear that the counsel of the coal roads

take the position that certain acts of previous years repealed by the Anti-Trust act of 1897 are necessary in the prosecution of trusts, and that therefore no prosecutions can now be made until the new Anti-Trust law is amended. Whatever the interpretation of their papers, they do assail the validity of the Anti-Trust law and the proceedings taken by the Attorney-General under it. Various irregularities are alleged, upon which the motion will be based. It is charged that the petition falls to show that any of the facts therein alleged occurred since the new law went into effect, on May 7; that the petition does not show that any illegal act has been committed since May 7, 1897, or that any is contemplated in the future, as to which relief by injunction would be proper; that the petition does not show whether any of the alleged illegal acts occurred within this State or had any effect within this State, and that the petition falls to show against whom the petitioner is desirous of determining whether any action should be brought. The lawyers of the coal-carrying companies frankly say they believe the contest over the validity of the law will keep Mr. Sloan and other raliroad presidents from appearing in Albany as witnesses in a "trust" prosecution for at least a year and a half. do assail the validity of the Anti-Trust law and the

The anthracite coal companies are said to have decided to fight at all points the investigation instituted by the Attorney-General of the State of Instituted by the Attorney-General of the State of New-York under the Anti-Trust law. The first step is the obtaining from the Court of the order to show cause, which will throw the burden of proof on the Attorney-General and compel him to show his hand. Samuel Sloan, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said he regarded as unconstitutional the law under which the proposed investigation was to be held, and he would second by all proper means the measures to prevent the inquiry. He said there was no ceal combination.

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FRESH TROUBLE FOR CANOVAS. STATE SECRETS REVEALED.

SAGASTA, THE LIBERAL LEADER, WILL SUPPORT HIM NO LONGER.

Madrid, May 19 .- At a meeting of Liberal Senators and Deputies to-day Señor Sagasta. former Premier, made an important speech, in the course of which he said:

"We have 200,000 troops in Cuba, but we are not even masters of the territory trodden by our soldiers. At the same moment Cartism is erganizing itself in the Peninsula and menaces us with a new war, thanks to the impunity it enjoys; while the seeds of Separatism are germinating in some of the provinces.

"The picture could not be gloomier. We have war in Cuba and in the Philippines, and we have attempts at civil war at home. The Government is not responsible for them, but it is unfortunate in its administration. Reforms in Cuba will not solve the Cuban problem."

Senor Sagasta severely reprobated the conduct of the Government in financial, political and diplomatic emergencies, and said:
"It is in this way that a new conflict has arisen with the United States. We wish to know what has become of the sixteen millions. of the former loan, since eight millions are still due the army. In Cuba no important problem has been solved, and there has only, been an ag-

gravation of long existing iils.
"In the face of this situation the Liberal party has decided to break the truce it has accorded the Government during the last two years. The Government has existed until now because of the complaisance of the Liberals. Henceforth the Liberals will throw all the responsibility upon the Covernment." sponsibility upon the Government.

The speech, which was greatly applauded portends stormy sittings for both Chambers. Many Liberals predict that Senor Carovas will be thrown from power within a fortnight. Political passions are ical passions are thoroughly excited.

M'LAUGHLIN CONVICTED.

THE JURY HANDS IN A RECOMMENDATION FOR MERCY. The trial of Charles H. McLaughlin for larceny

in connection with the Valentine-Bough-McLaughiln gang of alleged swindlers, was finished before Recorder Goff yesperday. Ex-Assistant District-Attorney Battle testified regarding a confession made to him by McLaughlin, who had given to him three letters and told him that they were written by John L. Bough, who, he said, was the chief rascal in the gang which had succeeded in fraudulently obtaining nearly \$2,000,000 from various persons and firms. The case was closed and summed up and Recorder Goff charged the jury, which went out to consider a verdict.

At 10:30 p. m. the jury returned with the verdict, "Guilty, with a recommendation for mercy." announcement was received by McLaughlin with little show of emotion.

After the verdict McLaughlin's pedigree was taken by the clerk. He said that he was twenty-five years old, was born in New-York and was unmarried. He lived at No. 310 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. The Recorder said that he would listen to an application from the defence next Monday.

The chief witness against McLaughlin was Daisy Hampton, a young woman who formerly lived with

Hampton, a young woman who formerly lived with him and who passed a number of worthless check given her by the coused man.

ROBBED ON A TRAIN. A MAN CLAIMING TO BE MAYOR OF TONKERS

TELLS A HARROWING TALE IN SPRINGFIELD. Springfield, Mass., May 19 .- John G. Peene, jr. who claims to be the Mayor of Yonkers, N. Y., reported to Conductor Miller, of the Montreal express, due in this city at 6:18 this evening, that he had been robbed of \$2,000 just before the train reached this city. Miller informed Officer McCallin, but while the officer was looking for Peene, Peene saw a man bearding the 6:24 train for Boston, and ran after him. The man saw Peene first, however, and dodged in and about the cars until the train

and dodged in and about the cars until the train pulled out, when he boarded it and got away. Peene by this time had his loss scaled down to \$1,000, but was in too much of a hurry to state how it happened, and before the police could question him he took the 6:33 train for New-York. He refused to give the police a description of the man or any details of the affair.

It was learned by the train crew that Peene and three other men played poker nearly all the time they were on the train, and the man whom Peene accuses of robbing him was one of the party.

A CONVICTS STORY RIDICULED.

SCHEME OF EDWIN STODDARD TO SECURE HIS RELEASE FROM TRENTON PENITENTIARY.

Butte, Mont., May 19 .- A stir has been created nong the heirs of the Davis estate by the receipt of a letter from the American Tract Society of New-York, inclosing another letter from Edwin Stoddard, an inmate of the Trenton (N. J.) Penitentiary. Stoddard says he has positive knowledge of the existence of a will made by A. J. Davis, by which the American Tract Society, American Bible Society and American Board of Foreign Missions were each bequeathed \$10,000, and by which \$5,000,000 was set aside for a university in Butte. Stodooo was set aside for a university in Butte. Stod-dard's knowledge, he says, comes from the fact that he had the will in his possession for a long time for the purpose of forging another will at the instance of some of the legatees mentioned in it who were dissatisfied with their bequests. The scheme for forgery, however, was not completed when he was sent to the Penttentiary, and he only recently learned that the original will had not been probated. He says the will was executed in 1889 and is still in existence.

Transton N J May 19—The Rev. Dr. George L.

Trenton, N. J., May 19.-The Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, secretary of the American Tract Societ of New-York, to-day visited the New-Jersey State prison to corroborate the story of the convict, Edward Stoddard, as to the Davis will. He is satisfied that there is nothing in the story, and the prison officials ridicule it. They add that Stoddard has made a practice of sending out state-ments of this kind, and three months ago issued one about the Davis will, in which he said that persons other than those he now names were the beneficiaries. The story was then run down and found to be tassless. All that Mr. Shearer could learn from Stoddard to-day was that he knew where the will is, but he would not divulge his knowledge, and the belief is that he seeks to get the Tract Society interested in the matter so that ne may gain his freedom. He still has four years to serve of a ten years' term for forgery of a telegraphic money order in Hudson County. He has served terms in the Illinois, Connecticut and Tennessee penitentiaries, and according to his own story was in jail in Tennessee at the time the own story was in jail in tentiessee at the time the Davis will was brought to him or was in his possession. It is a matter of history that the forged will of Davis was presented for probate, but was proved a forgery, and the property went to the heirs-at-law. Stoddard operated years ago with a gang of Western forgers, and was mixed up with the Adah Richmond contest of John B, Stetson's will

the Adah Richmond contest of John B. Stetson's will.

Stoddard says he knows where the real will is, and first offered to produce the will for about \$500,-600. He did not profess any knowledge of the Davis will until all the lawyers interested in the Stetson will case dropped him as a fabricator. He first informed Adah Richmond that he knew of a missing will of Stetson which would establish her dower right. Adah Richmond and her lawyers spent several days with Stoddard, and then dropped him. He then opened communications with Mrs. Stetson, and her lawyers soon dropped it. Then he began writing to the Davis heirs, and one of the keepers says he has another will case to follow when this peters out. After saying to-night that he would sell for \$2,000 the story of how the will was made and secreted, he told the representative of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoil, who represents Henry A. Root, a nephew who was shut out by the forged will, that the true will came into the possession of a woman with whom he has secret relations. She in turn gave it to a forger with whom she became infatuated, and he in turn gave it to another woman.

HORRIBLE REVENGE OF TRAMPS.

THEY BURN TO DEATH A FARMER, HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.

Louisville, Ky., May 19.—A dispatch to "The Post" from Monticello, Ky., says: "News has reached here of the cremation of a farmer. Thomas Biddle, his wife and three children, living on White Oak Creek, across the line in Tennessee, on Monday night. Some tramps had asked peron Monday night. Some tramps had asked per-mission of Biddle to build a fire in his barn to keep them warm during the night. Biddle refused to allow them to do this and ordered them to leave. The same night Biddle's house was de-stroyed by fire, and Biddle, his wife and three chil-dren were roasted alive. It is supposed the tramps applied the torch to the house out of re-wenge."

NEW TURN IN CUBAN DEBATE

UNEXPECTED DISCLOSURES BY MESSRS. FORAKER AND MORGAN.

WHY THE ADMINISTRATION FEARS TO MAKE PUBLIC THE REPORTS OF CONSULS IN CURA-A STRONG PLEA FOR IN-

TERVENTION MADE BY THE

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 19 .- Interest in the debate in the Senate on Mr. Morgan's resolution recognising the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents was greatly intensified to-day by some unexpected disclosures drawn from the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom a private and confidential view of recent consular correspondence from Cuba had been vouchsafed by the State Department. Mr. Morgan took the lead in doling out this secret information by explaining the reasons given to him by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day for hedging the correspondence about with so much privacy and mystery. According to the Alabama Senator, the authorities at the State Department feared to make public the reports of the consular officers in Cuba lest the Consuls should suffer violence at the hands of the Spaniards and their

THE REAL REASON FOR SECRECY.

native following in the Island.

This extraordinary statement naturally created great excitement and indignation, which were only partially appeased by an assurance from Mr. Foraker that the chief solicitude of the Administration was not so much lest the American Consuls in Cuba should fall victims to Spanish violence if their exposure of the real condition of things in the island should be given to the world as that the publication of the reports now in hand should operate to close for the future all the sources of information on which the State Department's representatives have heretofore

drawn. It was heatedly maintained by the advocates of intervention in Cuba that if American officials were safe in Cuba only so long as their reports to the home Government remained secret, diplomatic relations with Spain had reached a point when their continuance was far

less tolerable than an open rupture. SENATOR FORAKER'S DISCLOSURES. Mr. Foraker, who, with Mr. Davis, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, enjoyed a view of the still unpublished Cuban correspondence, added to the scanty public knowledge of its drift and tenor by reading several extracts which he said he had been allowed to use in an impersonal and fragmentary way. He read from a consular report only a few days old a summary of the military situation in the island,

which went to show that the insurgent strength

was to-day greater than at any time since the

outbreak of the rebellion, and that the prospect of the ultimate success of the Cuban arms was brighter now than ever. He also read extracts, not heretofore published, from Secretary Olney's letter of April, 1896, to Minister Dupuy de Lôme-many times alluded to in these dispatches-offering the mediation of the United States to restore peace in Cuba on a basis compatible with Spanish honor and a continuance of Spanish sovereignty, and from the reply of the Spanish Government three

months later explicitly and absolutely declining the offer made by the United States. the offer made by the United States.

When pressed by his colleagues for further information from the official records, the Ohio Senator pleaded the restrictions placed upon him by the State Department, and said that the text of the unpublished reports would probably reach the Senate, either by secret or open message, within the next few days. For himself, he added, he favored giving all correspondence to the world without delay, and would be glad to

co-operate in any measure to secure this wholly

READY TO VOTE FOR INTERVENTION. That the hints and scraps of information dropped to-day by Messrs. Morgan and Foraker dropped to-day by Messrs. Morgan and Foraker have greatly strengthened the Morgan resolution in the Senate there can be no doubt; nor, if the opportunity were given, would the Senate, apparently, hesitate to go to the greater length of declaring in favor of intervention in Cuba. Mr. Foraker strongly advocated this latter policy in his speech to-day, and the same step was urged by Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, hitherto a pronounced supporter of Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Olney's programme of inaction. Mr. Cannon, of Utah, who also addressed the Senate, struck an even more bellicose note, declaring that the responsibilities of a protectorate over Cuba should be assumed at once by the United States.

Mr. Foraker's speech was, however, the strik-ing incident of the day, the Ohio Senator's lucid and eloquent argument for intervention consti-tuting one of the genuine oratorical surprises of

There is little prospect of a clash next Monday between the Morgan resolution and the Senate Tariff bill. The opponents of Mr. Morgan's declaration are ready to fix a day and hour when it shall be voted on, and it is expected that a unanimous consent agreement will be reached either to-morrow or on Monday. The Senate either to-morrow or on Monday. The Senate will take its usual Friday, Saturday and Sunday

AN ARGUMENT FOR DIRECT INTERVENTION BY THIS GOVERNMENT IN CUBA. Washington, May 19.-Great interest was manifested when Mr. Foraker rose to speak. "I want to say at the outset," he announced, "that I will vote for this .esolution or some resclution like it." In adopting the resolution the Senate would act strictly in accordance with international law. There could be no question of

recognizing the independence of Cuba because

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH.

no one asserted that independence existed. Mediation was also out of the question, Mr Foraker declared, for reasons which he proceeded to explain. "In spite of the limitations which are imposed upon me," he said, "I feel at liberty to state that mediation has been tendered by this Government and has been rejected by Spain. As long ago as April 17, 1896, Secretary Olney addressed a note to the Spanish Government through its Minister resident in Washingtoncommunication which I hold in my hand, of considerable length, of great ability-in which he pointed out the then condition of affairs in Cuba and certain practices which it was desirable should cease, and offered the good offices of the United States to bring about a settlement such as could be made consistently with the dignity

and honor of Spain." Mr. Foraker read a sentence from Spain's reply to the proposition as follows: "There is no effectual way to pacify the Cubans except upon the condition that they first submit to the mother country." That, he said, was the end of this country's effort at mediation. The record showed, he continued, that the purpose of this Government was to secure peace by means consistent with the honor, dignity and continued sovereignty of the Spanish Government in Cuba.

"Having rejected this proposition." Mr. Foraker asked, "is it reasonable to suppose that she would now entertain a proposition to abdicate entirely?" This question was addressed especially to Mr.

Hoar, who said that he did consider such . change possible a year and four months after the first effort. Mr. Hoar said that to accept a proposition to abandon the island would involve less of affront to Spain than a suggestion looking to dictation as to the laws she

Mr. Foraker contended, however, that the greater proposition involved the less, and argued that Spain's record in the last rebellion as